New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1836. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,405,202 on Freight.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Gold Discoveries on the Isthmus and in Chili.

Proposal in the Peruvian Legislature to Sell the Chincha Islands.

LATER FROM CHINA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Steamship George Law, Commander W. L. Hudson, U. S. N., left Aspinwall at 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, having experienced heavy weather and strong N. W. winds since passing the latitude of Charleston.

She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., $1,405,202 in treasure on freight, brought down on the Pacific by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Golden Age, which arrived at Panama on the evening of the 15th.

Dec. 6, A. M., lat. 30° 26' N., long. 76° 24' W., passed ship S. J. Soper, bound N. Dec. 21, at 4 P. M., lat. 30° 20' N., long. 74° 48' W., passed steamship Caledonia, bound South.

We are indebted to the purser of the George Law, and the various Express Companies, for the latest papers and intelligence.

Treasure for George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co....	$370,000	M. Speich.....	$12,405
Nevada Bank.....	200,000	J. H. Brower & Co...	12,000
Bank of California....	180,000	Wm. Heller.....	11,361
Wm. Reed & Co.....	140,000	John Phelan, Jr.....	11,186
Adams, Brown & Co..	76,000	John Durand & Co...	10,917
Adams & Co.....	70,000	Bank of Sacramento	10,000
Page, Bacon & Co....	61,450	Hambleton & Bros...	9,980
Dana & Brick.....	60,000	Henry Sterling.....	7,400
Edward Fitzgerald....	48,000	G. W. Schenkberg...	6,000
W. Coleman & Co....	44,500	Herring, Miller & Co.	6,000
Bank of America....	30,000	Gosling.....	6,000
Page, Bacon & Co....	30,000	Forbes, Howes & Co..	5,150
Wells, Fargo & Co....	30,000	Chamberlin & Hobson.	5,000
R. L. Taylor.....	30,000	J. Hunter & Co.....	5,700
Reed & Wade.....	30,000	F. Barritt & Co.....	3,500
Adams & Co.....	18,000	L. Naglear.....	1,400
Bowman, Bates, Yale & Co.	12,000	Mechanics' Bank....	1,400
J. R. Wells.....	12,440	D. L. Leeman & Co...	200
Total.....			$1,405,202

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sebastopol Celebration—Murder—The Raisa—Apologetic Salute to the French Flag—Flourishing Condition of the Mines.

Not the least important occurrence during the two weeks ending the 5th inst. has been the Allied celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, which took place in San Francisco on Monday, Nov. 26. An immense pavilion was erected for this purpose, under which was stretched ten tables, each two hundred and thirty feet long, and preparations were made for seating four thousand guests. A dinner was provided for the multitude, encompassed in variety and profusion, and all the preliminaries were made to render it the grandest affair of the kind ever known in California. Toasts and speeches were duly prepared, numerous bands and orchestras got together, and at the appointed hour the immense pavilion was densely crowded, while thousands of spectators surrounded it on the outside. All went well until the guests arrived for toasts and speeches, when the crowd, rendered merry from a free use of champagne, converted the evening in grand "hullabaloo," rather than in listening to the speeches in French and English. The closing portion of the celebration was therefore very indecorous, very good-natured, and to be compared to nothing, perhaps, but the "confusion of tongues" at Babel. The cost of this demonstration was not less than $20,000.

A Mr. S. K. Lowell, a native of New-York City, aged 36 years, committed suicide in San Francisco on Nov. 20, by hanging himself to a beam, in a house at the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets. Family troubles are said to have caused the act.

A Frenchman, named Durus, was brutally murdered at the Mission Dolores on the night of the 20th ult., for his money. His hands and feet were tied, and he was then beaten to death. The murderers had been discovered, and were to be examined.

Cone, the murderer of Gen. Richardson has been arraigned at the Fourth District Court, and the trial will probably take place the present term. Able counsel have been engaged for the prosecution and defence.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in San Francisco on Thursday, Nov. 29, with the customary demonstrations. Many of the stores and shops in town were closed, religious services were held in the churches, and the day was as rigidly observed as in any part of New-England. All nations, sects, religions and castes joined in the feasting.

The Californians have had several heavy rains in the last two weeks, and the "rainy season" may be fairly said to have set in.

On Friday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., the diplomatic salute was fired on the raising of M. Dillon's Consular flag. The French frigate Embuscade, arriving on that day, twenty-two guns were fired from the fort at the entrance of the harbor, and twenty-one from the United States razee Independence, Capt. Tattnall. On re-hoisting the Consular flag, M. Dillon took occasion to deliver a speech to a crowd of two thousand of his countrymen who were assembled around his door, conciliatory in tone and neatly worded. The assemblage cheered. Madame Dillon made fast the tri-color to the halliards with her own fair hands, up went the flag, off went two thousand chapeaux, the Consul bowed, Madame curtseied, the crowd dispersed, and so the wounded honor of all concerned is nicely healed. A year and a half ago, there was some hot blood shown on the subject of the insult to Consul Dillon. A singular fact in connection with this circumstance is that the United States Marshal, General Richardson, who made the arrest, was murdered within a few days of the settlement of the dispute which his own present action, under direction of the Federal Court, in part gave rise to.

After a long interval, another steamboat disaster has occurred, causing several deaths and wounding several more. The little steamer Georgina, plying between San Francisco and Petaluma, exploded her boilers on the 22d ult. She was the smallest steamer running on the bay. An examination before the Coroner's Jury place the entire blame upon the Captain.

On the 24th ult., a salute of seven guns each, passed between U. S. razee Independence and H. B. M. frigate Amphitrite.

The steamer Astoria, recently built by Reynolds & Simmons, Esq., for the Russian American Commercial Company, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 23d ult.; but had scarcely entered the harbor, learning of the failure of Sandman & Brannan, she put to sea again and headed, it is supposed, for Sitka, since which time she has not been heard from. She was furnished with letters by the pilot-boat, warning her away. Parties among the creditors of the firm were awaiting her arrival, to place an attachment on her.

The mines are at this time yielding immensely. Anything like a faithful chronicle of the discoveries and rich strikes made almost every day, would fill a small volume. Table Mountain, in Tuolumne County, still continues a marvel for its richness, and vast sums of the precious metal are daily extracted from it. The whole mountain is being pierced with tunnels, and it will soon become like a honeycomb for miles in succession. To purchase a claim to one hundred feet of this mountain, or a like space on many of the flats adjacent to it would require a fortune.

Thousands of miners, who have recently recorded claims here by the right of discovery and possession, now feel sure of making the "pile" for which they came to California. The copious rains have also set the miners at work in all parts of the State. Large piles of earth which it has taken many months' labor to accumulate, are now yielding their treasures to the busy industry of their owners. Even from Kern River we have cheering accounts. We hear of rich leads being discovered there.

Meetings of miners have been held in Nevada County, asking for the reduction of water rates by the ditch companies. Important reductions have already been made from this cause.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Great Consternation among the Settlers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Portland, O. T., Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

Gen. Wool remains at Fort Vancouver, his health has been anything but good since his arrival in the Territory. He is reported to be actively engaged in making arrangements for prosecuting the war with all the force he has at his disposal.

The steamer California was chartered by the General to carry troops to Fort Steilacoom on Puget Sound. She sailed from Astoria Nov. 23.

The O. M. Volunteers commanded by Col. Nesmith have returned from the "Yakima." They are in "winter quarters;" twenty-five miles North from Fort Dalles in the Sincoome Valley. Maj. Rains's command are encamped in the same place. The troops moved North as far as the "Natches Pass" but were unable to find the main body of the Indians. Scouting parties almost daily met and engaged small bands of Indians, but the horses of the volunteers being jaded by forced marches, and the Indians having fleet horses, little has yet been done to inflict any injury on the war party. A large number of Indians were seen on the tops of the high hills, and as soon as a charge was ordered, off they darted. A few of the volunteers were wounded, and two regulars were drowned while crossing the rapid waters of the Yakima River. The whole force was compelled to return on account of deep snows and the scarcity of forage. They captured some fine cattle and horses, but the principal portion of their property has been removed to parts unknown.

An Express arrived at Fort Dalles from the left column, under Major Mark A. Chinn, asking for reinforcements and two field pieces. He was under orders to march to take possession of the old "Hudson Bay Company's" fort at Walla Walla; and on arriving at Wells Spring he learned that the Walla Walla Chief, Pere-Pere-Mox-Mox, had under his standard one thousand warriors, that he was in possession of the Fort and the inaccessible positions of the country. The Major immediately fortified himself on the Umtilla, where, from last accounts, he was awaiting reinforcements.

Governor Curry has been in the Southern part of the Territory, looking after the 3d Regiment of Volunteers. His Honor is expected at Portland head-quarters to-day. We have nothing of importance from Umpqua or Rogue River. Since the Grave Creek battle the whereabouts of the red skins is unknown, and some incline to the opinion that they will not soon be found.

The Legislature meets at Corralles in a few days, when a political battle may be fought that will out Wind and out do all Indian hubbubs. The question before the Debating Club will be, "Where is the seat of Government?" It is supposed these stay statesmen will memorialize "Old Joe" to get an appropriation passed to pay for this giant Indian war; and should the hero succeed in making a speech and getting the tin, Oregon may elect him President. Our Oregon Democrats are good men. You New-York Hards and Softs have never learned the tricks of the trade. Yours, in haste. TREDOR.

Latest Newspaper Accounts.

FAMILIES MURDERED BY THE INDIANS.

We have received from Puget Sound the following particulars concerning the Indian depredations, reaching to the 19th inst. The Indians have massacred several families at Green River, consisting of Mr. Kine, wife and child, Mr. Jones and wife. Mr. Jones' family, consisting of three children, were saved by the interference of a friendly Indian. Mr. Goodell, who was living with Mr. Jones, was also killed, and Mr. Berman, wife and child, all of whom were badly cut and mangled, and then hove into a well, where they were found by their friends, and taken out and buried. Mr. Lare was shot at, and wounded, but managed to escape, and alarmed the neighborhood, which caused many families to escape unharmed. The U. S. sloop-of-war Decatur had hauled in abreast of Seattle, and had spring cables out, expecting to be attacked every moment by the Indians.

The inhabitants at Port Gamble had sent to Victoria to procure arms. They there reported that the Indians had been in great numbers to procure firearms, and offered as high as $40 apiece, but no one sold them any, and therefore they left without any. Some twenty pieces were procured and sent to Port Gamble. The Indians reported that a large steamer passed up the Sound on the 19th inst., which must have been the California. The inhabitants of Seattle were in great fear of an hourly attack from them. The United States revenue cutter Jefferson Davis was at Steilacoom, and would stay there to protect the town. The Indians had designed to attack the Decatur at all hazards, and were assembling in great numbers, and much excitement prevailed.

More Indian Fights.

Major Raines writes from the Yakima Mission, on the 12th of November, stating that he had a skirmish with a party of Indians on the 8th. Twenty-six mounted regulars crossed the River to an island, and commenced the attack by firing at the enemy. Major Raines ordered his men to cross the stream, and sent back to Col. Nesmith for two companies of mounted volunteers, who, with the dragoons, plunged into the current and charged the enemy, who fled. One of the enemy's balls struck Col. Nesmith's horse.

The next day numbers of Indians were seen. As the forces approached the mountains, they found some three hundred Indians on the hills, beating drums and shouting. Two of them were killed. The troops proceeded to the Mission, crossing the Plains and killing all the enemy that was seen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley, in a letter to Mr. Dennison, states that information had been received at the Dalles, that Major Raines found an open letter at the Mission, left by the Priest, stating that the Indians were about 2,000 strong, that they were determined to fight as long as they had anything to eat, and that they would eat their wives and children before they would cease fighting. The troops at the mission were in good spirits and had plenty of provisions. None had been killed by the Indians. Major Grover, with two Companies, had left for Fort Walla Walla. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley was to have command, but at the request of Gov. Curry, he was induced to remain in command at the Dalles.

Capt. Wm. McKay had arrived from French Prairie, with an independent company of twenty mounted men, who were to proceed to the Rocky Mountains, and assist Gen. Stevens. This company consists of French and half breeds, and was raised under the authority of acting Governor Mason.

Dr. Burns who was reported to have been killed in Washington Territory, denies the statement over his own signature. He says he killed seven Indians with his own hands. He lived in the brush on leaves and shot an Indian for his dried salmon and wheat.

NEWS FROM PANAMA.

Gold Discoveries on the Isthmus—The Canal Between Carthagena and Magdalena—The Central Americans on Fillibustering—The Legislature—No Settlement as yet of the Consular Difficulty.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

You will see in the Isthmus papers accounts of great discoveries of gold on this Isthmus, near Veragua. There is no doubt a good deal of gold in New-Granada, and probably some few grains on the Isthmus. The Indian miners gather in the mountains of the Cauca, and in Antioquia, some four millions of dollars a year, which comes down the Magdalena River. Part of it is manufactured in the country, and the rest goes to England from Carthagena. But when it is known that these great quartz gold discoveries in Veragua rest on the report of Collyer, the model-artist man, I apprehend that even the most verdant in the United States would like to make some other inquiries on the subject, before embarking much capital in them.

It is to be regretted that the attempt of the New-York Company, at the head of which is Mr. Henry Wells, to reopen the canal connecting Carthagena and the Magdalena River, is likely to prove a failure. It is ascertained that the estimates for the purpose will not half cover the expense. The Company have had engineers and surveyors on the route for a considerable time, but not a shovel-full of earth has been removed or will be. Its profits, if any, must be drawn from the one or two steamers it has on the river. It will always be well for any company contemplating great undertakings in this region, or indeed in any part of the tropics, to make very liberal estimates, to start in on, then double them, and then calculate to be very short of money before the work is concluded. If you doubt this, ask the Panama Railroad Company.

Most of the newspapers in the South American States copy from the English journals, apparently with a great deal of gusto, the articles which charge us with filibusterism; and are particularly jubilant over the pompous announcement of the London Times that the British fleet was sent to the West Indies to keep us within proper bounds. It is not to be wondered at that this feeling should prevail among a people so jealous of Anglo-Saxon rule, in view of the treats of Walker on our coast. But if the late movements in Costa Rica and Honduras mean anything, Walker is very near the end of his rope. The newspapers contain proclamations of the rulers of these and neighboring States, warning the people that if they do not unite against the common enemy, the fate of the people of Nicaragua will soon be theirs—and I hear from private sources that Costa Rica will assist Nicaragua with a large force, if necessary, to drive out Walker and his crew. A Costa Rica paper, now before me, recounts some stories of the filibusteros, calculated greatly to inflame the people against them—and unfortunately, these stories are in the main true. The shooting of Mayorga—the cold-blooded massacre of Gen. Corral, in the presence of his two daughters, who begged Walker, on their knees, to spare his life—the murder of the wife of Chamorro for the jewelry she had about her person—are all dwelt upon, and in language, if the subjects needed it, calculated to arouse active sympathy for the sufferers and their families, and fierce indignation against the perpetrators of these horrid crimes.

Our Senators and Representatives have gone to take their seats in the February Congress at Bogota. A bill will be introduced in the early part of the session, giving this State authority to levy tonnage dues—and the delegation is confident the bill will pass. Its constitutionality will then become a subject for the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Railroad Company are now running three freight trains a day from Aspinwall, and have work enough now on hand to last three or four weeks at that rate. There are now seventeen vessels in Aspinwall discharging cargo. All the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's coals are transported across the Isthmus. It will not be long before the Panama Railroad Company will find they need a double track to do the business that will flow in upon them.

As yet, we have no settlement of the Consular difficulty. Mr. Ward, notwithstanding his communication to the authorities here that he had ceased all official intercourse with them, and the formal hauling down of his flag, after the childish farce of first placing it at half mast, still continues to transact business with Americans as if nothing had happened. An Irish gentleman, a countryman of the Consul, told me yesterday that our agent did not consider official intercourse with the authorities a requisite to the proper performance of the duties of his office. This is a new interpretation of Consular law, which Secretary Marcy will scarcely concede to. It is high time this matter was definitely settled. Great injury may be done to American interests by such a state of things. Not one of the public papers of the Consul, since his flare-up, would be admitted as a legal document before any of the Courts of this Republic—and those who rely upon them will find to their cost, when too late, that the instructions, the treaties and laws, do not make the present difficulties—and it is a silly egotism on his part, when convicted of such gross ignorance, not to be willing to make the proper acknowledgments.

F. W. E.

Great Discovery of Gold on the Isthmus of Panama.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Dec. 11.

A party arrived here, on Saturday, Dec. 8, from Escribanco, in the province of Veraguas, near which place are situated the mines of the "Fort Bowen Mining Co." and of General Nozzis, of the location, etc., of which we have heretofore advised our readers. From this party we learn that a great discovery has been made in that region, which "to use an Irishism," as says our neighbor of the Panama Star and Herald, speaking of the new Chile mine,—"is no discovery at all, because the existence of large deposits of the precious metal in" that immediate vicinity has been known for some years.

In fact, we published a notice of the auriferous nature of a considerable section in which this was included.

Our present informant says that the mine to which we have referred as being of such extraordinary richness, has never before been thoroughly examined—and, in fact, that nothing could have been known of its immense riches.

It is known as the "Belen mine"—and is situated in the section of this State formerly called the Province of Panama, about three miles from the river Belen, between that the river Belencillo, and nine miles from the mouth of the former. The Belen river has its source near the "Castle Checo" mountain, (which is in the province of Veraguas, and is 5,019 feet in height)—and forming part of the boundary line between the former Provinces of Veraguas and Panama—empties itself into the Caribbean Sea, seventy miles west of the mouth of the Chagres River.

The description given of the mine by our informant, who announces the result of the recent investigations declares it to have four large veins—1st, Quartz, 1½ ounces gold to the ton, 9 feet thick, 3 miles long; 2d, Flecker and Blue Quartz, 6 feet wide, 1½ miles long, 5 to 7 ounces pure gold to the ton; 3d, in continuation of the Fort Bowen, 12 feet wide, not fully traced; 4th do.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Great Gold Discoveries in Chili—Affairs in Bolivia—Religious Incineration in Peru—Proposed Sale of the Chinchas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to Nov. 16; from Callao, 20th; and from Paita, to Nov. 29. In the south of Chili, some 80 or 90 miles back from Talcahuano, productive gold deposits are said to have been discovered, and the sanguine assert them to be as rich as those of California or Australia. It is known here that some Americans, including Meiggs, the great California absquatulator, have been examining the country round about Concepcion, in search of the precious metal; and it is also a well-known fact that during the domination of Spain in Chili, millions of dollars of gold were taken out in the South, between the latitudes of 36 and 40. A correspondent of the Star here says that the deposits lately rediscovered are situated near Nacimento, situated at the head of the River Bio-Bio, in latitude 350 south, in the immediate vicinity of a large and warlike tribe of Indians. The letter-writer says that a man named Brown took out $10,000 in 14 days. It is much to be desired, for the interests of the South Pacific, that the importance of these gold discoveries have not been exaggerated. A new California, south, would open a trade from the United States across the Isthmus, and also from California, of almost incalculable richness and extent, while Chili, with its fine healthy climate, fertile soil, and great commercial facilities, would become one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

The prospect for the Wheat harvest in Chili, next month, is excellent. Flour has fallen from $17, at which price it was selling two months since, to $10 50. I notice, by the way, a considerable quantity of American Flour, brought across the Isthmus, going on board the steamship Lima for Callao. York shipper of it will not be dispersed to renew the experiment. If it arrives in good order,—it will probably arrive sour,—it cannot bring over $11, which will be a loss of about $1 50 per barrel to the enterprising shipper.

Bolivia is enjoying a short respite from revolution. The people must feel queer under such a dispensation.

In Peru, the Priests having frightened the Convention into a declaration against religious liberty, are, with their usual arrogance, when successful in any great plot against human rights, endeavoring to punish the Free Masons for the part they have taken against Church tyranny. They have presented a petition to the Convention, praying it to suppress Free Masonry, and to prevent lodges from being held. The Free Masons, in turn, had presented a bill proposing the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country. A member has also introduced a law for the sale of the Chincha Islands—but as the price is rather above individual means, and a little tall even for corporation facilities—$350,000,000!—one quarter down, I doubt much if the scheme succeeds. The law sets out with the proposition that the nation had not, from the present expensive mode of sale, derived the benefit from the guano beds to which it is entitled—that the nation needs the price of them in bulk, to encourage immigration, educate the people, and irrigate the sterile coast lands, and to pay off the national debt, which will double itself in twenty-five years. The amount of guano is calculated at about 12,000,000 tons—and the net profit is estimated at $20 per ton. The law provides that the proposition of sale be published in all languages for the space of nine months, and then that the Chincha deposits be knocked down at not less than $20 per ton, and the money to be deposited in the Bank of England. This would be quite a godsend, at any rate, to the Bank of England. With this little plum from Peru, it might be enabled to wade through the Russian war without being swamped. The proposition is mainly interesting as showing the probable quantity of guano on the three Islands.

Gen. Villamil, a native of Louisiana, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the military forces of Ecuador. Salary $16,000—cash.

From Australia our dates are no later than 18th Sept. At that time Flour in Sydney was from $33 to $35 per ton. The tariff of the colony had been augmented about 20 per cent.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Hong-Kong Dates are to the 20th of September.

A number of piracies in the vicinity of Hong-Kong are chronicled. A Coroner's Inquest held upon a Chinese boatman, killed by pirates, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

Two cases of homicide had occurred on the coast during the previous fortnight. One was that of a Captain Perry, who, in a drunken fit, called all his men aft and threw a boarding pike at them; one of them was killed. The Captain was to be sent to Hong-Kong for trial. The other was on board the schooner Linda, in which the mate, an Irishman named Dimmock, who had drank three bottles of gin in two hours, split open the skull of a Chinaman, and threw the body overboard. He had escaped.

The Mail says that the insurrection in Canton may be regarded as entirely suppressed. The remaining bands of insurgents are either in the hilly regions towards Hunan, or have fled to the coast. Seventy thousand men have been publicly executed at Canton since the 15th of February. In many places houses have been erected where suspected or proscribed persons may commit suicide, and thus save their posthumous reputations and be buried by their families, and hundreds are said to have gone to these places, where their bodies would be identified, and put an end to themselves by hanging or taking opium.

On the 9th inst., one of the leaders, Kan-Sin, was put to death by lingering punishment, having been cut up into 108 pieces. There are three grades of this mode of execution—the other two, where the criminal is divided into 24 or 36 parts, not being considered so disagreeable. There has been a festival of seven days lately held for the repose of the spirits of the officers and soldiers killed during the contest.

A man named Bosco, an American seaman, who was a prisoner in a piratical squadron several weeks, recently deposed that he was informed that the long-lost schooner Nymph had been taken by the pirates and burned. He also states that there are lying on the beach at Chapoo, too large new anchors with their chains; one is marked "3185," with "S. A., Boston," on the stock.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Movements of the Allied Fleets—A Ship found at Petropolovski—Capture of a Russian Brig.

From the Friend of China, Sept. 20.

The Bremen brig Greta arrived yesterday afternoon, in charge of Lieut. Gibson, of H. M. steamship Barracouta. The Greta was found by the Barracouta about seven weeks ago, [illegible] Dimock's crew on board. [illegible] two-[illegible] the Barracouta. [illegible] Encounter left Shanghai [illegible] sealed orders in March last. When at sea it was found they were directed to proceed with despatches to the latitude of 500 North, longitude 1500 East, about 120 miles from Awatska Bay, in which latitude they were to cruise until joined by the French squadron under Admiral Fevon, to be looked for about the 23d of April. The Barracouta and Encounter reached the parallel indicated on the 15th of April, where they remained cruising until the 19th of May, when the Brisk and French frigate Alceste joined. Next day they were dispersed by a gale.

On the 3d of May the Pylades arrived, and the rendezvous was then shifted to a line about twenty miles off Awatska light-house. On the 27th of May made the coast of Kamschatka, covered with snow, the Barracouta's first sight of land for 55 days. On the 29th the Barracouta steamed into the Bay of Awatska, but the town of Petropolovski was found deserted. A fine new ship, called Aian, was found in an inlet, with her lower masts standing only. A steam engine of 60 horse power, made in Shields, 1855, was the most curious part of this vessel's cargo. This was taken out and shipped in the Pique frigate, now forming part of the China squadron, and will be landed and sold in Hong-Kong in due course.

During the fortnight of the Barracouta's stay at Petropolovski, a court martial was held on a marine, who was sentenced to be hung for stabbing the First Lieutenant of H. M. S. Dido. Together with the Pique and Amphitrite, the Barracouta, on the 4th of June, was dispatched to Ayan. When she left Petropolovski, the following English vessels were there: Pembroke, (flag ship,) Dido, Brisk, Barracouta, Alceste and La Forte, all of which, when dismantling the fortifications was completed, would leave for Sitka. The Encounter was dispatched on the 13th of June to Hakodadi, where Admiral Stirling was to be heard of.

On reaching Ayan it was found as was Petropolovski, "to let unfurnished." The inhabitants were seen going out as the Barracouta went in. A fine iron steamer, English manufacture, was being put together on the beach. She was destroyed; and, in accordance with orders, the Pique and Barracouta, after wooding and watering, on the 15th of July, left for Hakodadi—the Amphitrite for Sitka. Whilst on their way the Barracouta fell in with Commodore Elliott's squadron, consisting of the Sybille, Aurora, Hornet, and French frigate Constantine; and was directed to return with them to the mouth of the Amoor, where, by the way, she had been with the Amphitrite before going to Ayan.

Monday was employed some time surveying the entrance to the boat, with sand-banks and shoals that getting in to where it is said the Sybille is lying dismantled, (some forty miles up,) appears quite impossible.

While engaged in this service, a suspicious-looking brig was observed under the land, which daily, as the boats approached, receded further up. At last a channel was discovered, and the boats proceeded towards her when the crew set her on fire and left. Only a minute or two before the boats got alongside, her after-part blew up. Dashing onwards, Mr. Sarrazt, Second Master H. M. S. Spartan, captured one of three boats, another was taken by the Barracouta's boat, under Lieut. Gibson, we believe; a third, made of skins sewn together, in which were the Captain and a Russian surveying officer. The pilot of the brig escaped. Our gallant sailors, in a climate congenial to them, were most enthusiastic, we are told, carrying their boats across banks, now up to their necks, again over their ancles only, until they got their men—fifteen in all—nine escaped. The brig proved to be the Ochotsk, of six guns, belonging to the Russian Fur Company. She had been fifteen days trying to get into the Amoor.

On the 28th of July the Barracouta left Commodore Elliot, with dispatches for the Admiral. On the 1st of August, when about 200 miles southeast of Cape Elisabeth, the Greta was fallen in with, flying American colors. Lieutenant Gibson, on boarding, found everything clear on deck, but, looking below, espied the Russians, 276 in all, including eleven officers, viz.: First and Third Lieutenants of the lost Diana, Surgeon, Master, four passed Midshipmen, (one of them Prince Michaeloff,) two interpreters and a chaplain. These the Greta had agreed, three weeks before, at Simoda, to land at Ayan for $6,000. The fogs were so thick about that time that her discovery was a miracle.

Taking the brig in tow the Barracouta returned to Ayan, where the prisoners were distributed as before mentioned. The Barracouta and brig then again left Ayan; on their way down touching at Hakodadi and Nagasaki. The Greta left at Nagasaki, on the 8th instant, the Barracouta, Shannon and Tartar. The two Admirals, Stirling and Guerin, were expected there about the 11th. The Winchester, Nankin, Styx and Virginia, were at Broughton's Bay when before heard of. The Pique and French Sybille were at the Kurile Islands; English Sybille and Spartan off Hobson's Bay and Ayan; Hornet and Constantine at the Shanter Islands.

From the Ochotsk's prisoners information was obtained of the Castries' Bay squadron—lost by Commodore Elliott. It appears they managed to get from Castries' Bay into the Amoor Bason, where they now are. The squadron consisted of Aurora and Diana, Olivetza (corvette,) Ivaseck, and a schooner. When the Sybille discovered them, they were taking their guns out and lightening, preparatory to going in.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Steam Communication with Europe and America—Commercial Affairs.

The report of the Select Committee on steam postal communication had been adopted by the Legislative Council after some discussion. The report says that "after careful investigation, and after having all the best evidence it was possible for them to procure, the Select Committee had arrived at the opinion, first, that the route which will afford the most immediate, the most certain, and the cheapest mode of communication by steam, between Sydney and Great Britain, is that by way of Singapore; secondly, that the most rapid communication with Great Britain would be afforded by the establishment of a line of steamers by way of Panama, and that, if that line could be opened—in addition to the line by way of Singapore—the greatest amount of advantage possible to be derived from steam communication with Europe, would be achieved.

The committee recommended under all the circumstances, that the principle of the bill which should be brought under the consideration of the council, should be, to authorize the Colonial Government to enter into a contract for a monthly line of postal steamers between Sydney and Singapore only—and that for this purpose a sum of £25,000 per annum for five years certain, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Government to meet the expenses of such a contract."

The commercial record of the Sidney Empire of the 15th September, states, that "a further rise in the price of flour has taken place, and stocks are so low that fresh arrivals will meet with immediate sales.

The great increase of gold-dust in Victoria, and the alteration in the exchange in Melbourne, has had the effect of causing the price of gold-dust to fall there. This, in a commercial point of view, is a most satisfactory fact, as it will be [illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco Markets.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 4.

From all the reports that we have heard given to-day in regard to the legitimate business in hand, that of collecting for Eastern remittances, we are inclined to believe that greater difficulty has been experienced than is proved in the case for some considerable time, and the remainder day has been the lightest of any that have hitherto occurred. There are many reasons why this should be so, nor could it indeed prove otherwise, in view of the fact that about the extreme limit of the dull season when the mines have only just commenced, and when their returns have not had time to become apparent in the form of such scores by the miners in the trade [illegible]

[illegible] Steamship George Law, Commander W. L. Hudson, U. S. N., left Aspinwall at 4½ o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at five o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, having experienced heavy weather and strong N. W. winds since passing the latitude of Charleston.

She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., $1,405,202 in treasure on freight, brought down on the Pacific by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Golden Age, which arrived at Panama on the evening of the 15th.

Dec. 6, A. M., lat. 30° 26' N., long. 76° 24' W., passed ship S. J. Soper, bound N. Dec. 21, at 4 P. M., lat. 30° 20' N., long. 74° 48' W., passed steamship Caledonia, bound South.

We are indebted to the purser of the George Law, and the various Express Companies, for the latest papers and intelligence.

Treasure for George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co....	$370,000	M. Speich.....	$12,405
Nevada Bank.....	200,000	J. H. Brower & Co...	12,000
Bank of California....	180,000	Wm. Heller.....	11,361
Wm. Reed & Co.....	140,000	John Phelan, Jr.....	11,186
Adams, Brown & Co..	76,000	John Durand & Co...	10,917
Adams & Co.....	70,000	Bank of Sacramento	10,000
Page, Bacon & Co....	61,450	Hambleton & Bros...	9,980
Dana & Brick.....	60,000	Henry Sterling.....	7,400
Edward Fitzgerald....	48,000	G. W. Schenkberg...	6,000
W. Coleman & Co....	44,500	Herring, Miller & Co.	6,000
Bank of America....	30,000	Gosling.....	6,000
Page, Bacon & Co....	30,000	Forbes, Howes & Co..	5,150
Wells, Fargo & Co....	30,000	Chamberlin & Hobson.	5,000
R. L. Taylor.....	30,000	J. Hunter & Co.....	5,700
Reed & Wade.....	30,000	F. Barritt & Co.....	3,500
Adams & Co.....	18,000	L. Naglear.....	1,400
Bowman, Bates, Yale & Co.	12,000	Mechanics' Bank....	1,400
J. R. Wells.....	12,440	D. L. Leeman & Co...	200
Total.....			$1,405,202

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sebastopol Celebration—Murder—The Raisa—Apologetic Salute to the French Flag—Flourishing Condition of the Mines.

Not the least important occurrence during the two weeks ending the 5th inst. has been the Allied celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, which took place in San Francisco on Monday, Nov. 26. An immense pavilion was erected for this purpose, under which was stretched ten tables, each two hundred and thirty feet long, and preparations were made for seating four thousand guests. A dinner was provided for the multitude, encompassed in variety and profusion, and all the preliminaries were made to render it the grandest affair of the kind ever known in California. Toasts and speeches were duly prepared, numerous bands and orchestras got together, and at the appointed hour the immense pavilion was densely crowded, while thousands of spectators surrounded it on the outside. All went well until the guests arrived for toasts and speeches, when the crowd, rendered merry from a free use of champagne, converted the evening in grand "hullabaloo," rather than in listening to the speeches in French and English. The closing portion of the celebration was therefore very indecorous, very good-natured, and to be compared to nothing, perhaps, but the "confusion of tongues" at Babel. The cost of this demonstration was not less than $20,000.

A Mr. S. K. Lowell, a native of New-York City, aged 36 years, committed suicide in San Francisco on Nov. 20, by hanging himself to a beam, in a house at the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets. Family troubles are said to have caused the act.

A Frenchman, named Durus, was brutally murdered at the Mission Dolores on the night of the 20th ult., for his money. His hands and feet were tied, and he was then beaten to death. The murderers had been discovered, and were to be examined.

Cone, the murderer of Gen. Richardson has been arraigned at the Fourth District Court, and the trial will probably take place the present term. Able counsel have been engaged for the prosecution and defence.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in San Francisco on Thursday, Nov. 29, with the customary demonstrations. Many of the stores and shops in town were closed, religious services were held in the churches, and the day was as rigidly observed as in any part of New-England. All nations, sects, religions and castes joined in the feasting.

The Californians have had several heavy rains in the last two weeks, and the "rainy season" may be fairly said to have set in.

On Friday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., the diplomatic salute was fired on the raising of M. Dillon's Consular flag. The French frigate Embuscade, arriving on that day, twenty-two guns were fired from the fort at the entrance of the harbor, and twenty-one from the United States razee Independence, Capt. Tattnall. On re-hoisting the Consular flag, M. Dillon took occasion to deliver a speech to a crowd of two thousand of his countrymen who were assembled around his door, conciliatory in tone and neatly worded. The assemblage cheered. Madame Dillon made fast the tri-color to the halliards with her own fair hands, up went the flag, off went two thousand chapeaux, the Consul bowed, Madame curtseied, the crowd dispersed, and so the wounded honor of all concerned is nicely healed. A year and a half ago, there was some hot blood shown on the subject of the insult to Consul Dillon. A singular fact in connection with this circumstance is that the United States Marshal, General Richardson, who made the arrest, was murdered within a few days of the settlement of the dispute which his own present action, under direction of the Federal Court, in part gave rise to.

After a long interval, another steamboat disaster has occurred, causing several deaths and wounding several more. The little steamer Georgina, plying between San Francisco and Petaluma, exploded her boilers on the 22d ult. She was the smallest steamer running on the bay. An examination before the Coroner's Jury place the entire blame upon the Captain.

On the 24th ult., a salute of seven guns each, passed between U. S. razee Independence and H. B. M. frigate Amphitrite.

The steamer Astoria, recently built by Reynolds & Simmons, Esq., for the Russian American Commercial Company, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 23d ult.; but had scarcely entered the harbor, learning of the failure of Sandman & Brannan, she put to sea again and headed, it is supposed, for Sitka, since which time she has not been heard from. She was furnished with letters by the pilot-boat, warning her away. Parties among the creditors of the firm were awaiting her arrival, to place an attachment on her.

The mines are at this time yielding immensely. Anything like a faithful chronicle of the discoveries and rich strikes made almost every day, would fill a small volume. Table Mountain, in Tuolumne County, still continues a marvel for its richness, and vast sums of the precious metal are daily extracted from it. The whole mountain is being pierced with tunnels, and it will soon become like a honeycomb for miles in succession. To purchase a claim to one hundred feet of this mountain, or a like space on many of the flats adjacent to it would

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY

The following list contains of prominent Houses in each line of business:

DRY GOODS.

Americas and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Jbrs.) 13 Broadway.
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes
Simple Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.
BUTLER BROS. (Importers and Jobbers,) 64 John-st.
Woollen and Plain Glass, (French and Eng-
lish.) ROBT. MARSHALL & CO., 46 Maiden-lane, and 45 Liberty-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES & CO., 52 Maiden-lane, & 1 Platt-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers, Velvet Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Crapes, &c.
JAMES TOOMEY (Importer and Wholesale Jobber,) No. 281 Broadway. Retail Warerooms 50 Maiden-la.
Woollens and Plain Glass, (French and Eng-
lish.) ROBT. MARSHALL & CO., 46 Maiden-lane, and 45 Liberty-st.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES & CO., 52 Maiden-lane, & 1 Platt-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers, Velvet Ribbons, Silks, Satins, Crapes, &c.
JAMES TOOMEY (Importer and Wholesale Jobber,) No. 281 Broadway. Retail Warerooms 50 Maiden-la.
Wines and Segars (French and Spanish.)
J. HOFFMAN & BRO., (Formerly) ..... 41 Broadway.
Have removed to No. 41 Broadway, (Astor House.)

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to City and Country for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscription $3 a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday mornings, at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is issued at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price 12½ cents; or, by mail, for Single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a greater circulation of paper by [illegible] than [illegible] and [illegible] is not surpassed by any City journal.

Subscription Daily Cash in Advance.

Communications should be addressed to the Editor.

Advertisements, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

There was no material change in the position of parties on the question of the Speakership in Congress, yesterday; but, if the telegraphic dispatch from our special correspondent, who is usually well informed and customarily should prove true, in respect to the resolution introduced in the Democratic caucus to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote, the contest will be brought to an end to-day by the choice of Banks.

The European News.

By the arrival of the *Pacific* last evening, from Liverpool, we have a week's later news from Europe. There had been a skirmish in the Crimea, a very brief account of which was telegraphed by Marshal Pelissier from Sebastopol. The affair occurred on the 8th inst., and resulted in the defeat of the Russians, who, after an attack on Eupatoria, were repulsed, leaving behind them thirty prisoners and a large number of dead and wounded.

The capitulation of Kars was the chief item of importance from the East, and though no positive information of the event had been received, yet it was generally believed, and had excited a good deal of indignant feeling against the Turks, which was freely expressed in the English Press. The capture of Kars, though not of great importance, yet being the first victory gained by the Russians, will be likely to give a greater amount of rejoicing in St. Petersburg than it would if it were not their first success. But it will prove an empty triumph unless it can be followed up by the capture of the still stronger fortifications of Erzeroum.

But the most important and interesting news by this arrival is that relating to the question of peace, and the rumors of negotiations. Nothing of a decided character has yet been made public, and the continued silence of the ministerial organs on the subject is one strong confirmation of the truth of negotiations having been opened; while the uncontradicted assertion that the French Emperor is desirous for peace gives color to the rumors which have been so freely circulated in London, Paris and Vienna; though no one appears to be able, or at least willing, to disclose the precise nature of the negotiations, nor from what quarter they have proceeded, nor to what power they have been addressed. But the fact that there is an absolute belief among all classes that there is to be a peace, which is very clearly indicated by the tone of all the English journals, with one or two exceptions, confirms the opinion which we have heretofore expressed of the probabilities of the war being brought to a close in some manner before Spring. In the meanwhile, all the Powers engaged in the war are carrying on their preparations for its continuance, as though negotiations had not been talked of, which they must inevitably do until peace shall have been actually brought about.

Among the oddities of the London Press, which almost always commits a *miscuerie* when discussing American affairs, the *Chronicle* and one or two other papers are gravely discussing the spirit of President Pierce's Annual Message, a summary of which they profess to have received from Washington!

The Commercial and Financial accounts are in favor of the Cotton trade, and show a steady market for Grain and Flour. The Manufacturing feature in England is looking better. In France the condition of the Bank is strengthened, and in London the Discount market is quoted easier. The Public Funds, after a further advance, both in Paris and London, on the strength of the peace negotiations, fell off a fraction at the close of the week.

We give copious extracts from the English papers on every point of interest, but there is little of importance in the general news.

The News by the George Law.

The mail steamship *George Law* arrived yesterday afternoon with a fortnight's later news from California, and nearly a million and a half in specie on freight. The intelligence from California is unimportant, and contains little beyond the ordinary incidents of every day life. On the 20th ult., the French, English and Sardinian residents of San Francisco celebrated the fall of Sebastopol by a grand banquet, which seems to have terminated the general row. The excitement in relation to Table Mountain has not yet subsided, and fresh discoveries of gold continue to be made. In Oregon and Washington Territories the Indian war is waged with unabated ferocity by the savages. Whole families have been cruelly murdered, and the greatest consternation prevails among settlers in unprotected parts of the country. General Wool is in Portland, and is organizing a plan of campaign against the Indians. Our Oregon correspondent furnishes us with the latest particulars of the outbreak that has now assumed so formidable an aspect.

We learn, by the *George Law*, that important discoveries of gold have been made both on the Isthmus of Panama and in the Republic of Chili. The accounts, published elsewhere, will attract attention. Advices from Peru mention an extraordinary proposition recently offered in the Peruvian Legislature to sell the Chincha Islands to the highest bidder. It is not likely, however, that such a proposition will ever become law. The Australian news is unimportant.

Later intelligence from China places us in possession of some further information concerning the movements of the Allied fleets in the North Pacific. An article on the subject will be found among our extracts.

The Changes of an English Organ.

The *Morning Chronicle* is an English journal, which, although of small numerical circulation, exercises a most considerable influence on the opinions of the more refined and elevated classes in England. After passing from the hands of the Whig Party, which it had steadily supported from the year 1822 to 1841, under the direction of Mr. Perry, Mr. Clerkenwell, and Sir John Easthope, into those of the Peel Party, it yet again fell into the possession of the Roman Catholic interest, about two years since, having been purchased by Mr. Sergeant Glover, a Puseyite convert, assisted, it has been said, by Cardinal Wiseman. While under the Peelite *régime*, it was sustained by Mr. Bernford Hope and Mr. Sidney Herbert, who lost, in its maintenance, about £5,000 a-year. It was then conducted by Mr. Cook, a gentleman of much editorial experience and ability, and its editorial matter was principally supplied by Mr. Hayward, now Secretary of the Poor-Law Board, Mr. Godley, Storekeeper to the Ordnance, and other young Peelites. It was, however, quite as much Puseyite as Peelite, and devoted a large attention to clerical affairs. From Puseyism to Romanism, the slide, as numerous examples show, is gentle, and its passage into its present hands gave no great shock to public feeling. It is now remarkable for being the English Napoleonic organ, and it is solely on that account we desire to notice some recent rather ominous changes in its tone. With that peculiar adaptability to turn every state of things to the advantage of the Roman Church, it had hitherto sustained Lord Palmerston with unflinching vigor, though both he, himself individually, and his foreign policy, were considered specially inimical to its power. This was, however, but to serve the genius of the hour. "Another change has come over the spirit of its dream." And, doubtless, under the promptings of the Roman Nuncio at Paris, who is a mere creature of Napoleon III., it asserts that the vacillation of Palmerston, and his submission to the Germanic views of Prince Albert, make the active maintenance of the war impossible, and imposes on France the necessity of peace.

Slight as this feather is, it tells better than even a larger and more distinct mark which way the current runs. Indeed there is a moderation of tone in all the English journals, which have private sources of information, and directs their tone by them, that speaks strongly of at least some contemplations of peace. At the present moment there is no other criterion of judgment. The policy of England, more open, perhaps, than that of any other country, while Parliament sits, and the Minister is compelled to give public explanation of the object of the smallest movement in the most distant region, becomes the instant Parliament is prorogued the most secret of all others. During this period, the state of things can only be gleaned from the tone assumed by the Press under secret promptings. The *Chronicle* may be esteemed as expressing generally the opinions of Louis Napoleon.

An Old English Curiosity.

Among the strangest old relics of the old English system, fast fading towards the grave, is one Mr. Henry Drummond, the member for West Surrey in England, who has had the audacity to enter on a contest with the London *Times*. Were he one of the judicious, sensible men of these latter days, Mr. Drummond would most likely have felt how extremely imprudent is a contest with the Press, more especially with a journal of such influence as the London *Times*. The maxim of the canny Scots that you should always plant because trees are growing while you sleep is equally applicable to the press. While their antagonist sleeps they write, and to enter on such a warfare requires at least an abundant leisure.

But Mr. Henry Drummond is a fine, brave old English gentleman, all of the olden time, and cannot bring his mind to believe all the wonders of these latter days. He is old in aspect, and when he rises in the House looks like some wasted mummy dug up from a past century to utter oracular warnings to the present age. He is old in politics. He has voted to the last against Catholic Emancipation, Reform, and other absurd innovations, and has returned of late to the House of Commons with the chief purpose of scoffing at all progress and maintaining that the world was at its zenith about the period of the flood. He is old, too, in substance. He owns a good old estate in the pleasant County of Surrey, and what is still better, is a leading partner of the fine old Banking-house of Drummond & Co., at Charing Cross.

The only subject on which Mr. Drummond is not old, is the religious. He is an Irvingite and a believer in the unknown tongues. Like the old lady of New-Haven—for delusion is not confined to any age or clime—he too has followers, and on the accustomed hill in his park in West Surrey, he holds forth every Sunday in the year to a crowd who believes as implicitly in his rhapsodies as did Sly in those of our American delusionist, Mrs. Wakeman.

Mr. Drummond thinks of course that British soldiers should rot off contentedly through starvation and neglect, as in olden times they used to do, and is amazingly wroth that the London *Times* should have had the gay audacity to allude to the disgraceful incapacity of the English system and those who govern it. The *Times* may, however, well dispense with the praise, or rather continue to court the censure of this unfortunate old, gentleman. It may rest assured that in the just and truly patriotic exposures it has made, it has not only won the gratitude of the whole British army, but has enhanced the estimation in which England and its Press is held in this and every other country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Plurality Resolution to be Introduced by the Democrats.

Banks' Election Considered Certain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

At the Democratic caucus, to-night, a resolution was proposed, instructing one of their members to introduce a plurality resolution to-morrow. The general conviction is that Banks will then be elected at once, or that he will be by a majority vote to-morrow, even if the plurality resolution fails.

The only obstacle to-day was the hope of One's friends that he may yet be successful, if the election is further delayed. S.

Proceedings in the Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

Between fifty and sixty Democrats are assembled in caucus to-night at the Capitol. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, is Chairman, and Messrs. Ruffin and English Secretaries.

Speeches have been made by Messrs. Cobb of Georgia, Caldwallader, and others, counseling the Democrats to stand by their candidate and platform first named, and declaring their course is approved by their political brethren of the country.

Some thought a union with the Americans could not be effected, as several of the latter had declared in the House that a combination candidate must be taken from the American Party.

At 10 o'clock no distinctive proposition had been submitted.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution choosing Mr. Richardson Speaker of the House, as under the present differences of opinion no organization can be effected without uniting all who agree on the doctrine of non-intervention as asserted by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and proposing all differences on other subjects be postponed without compromise or discussion on the part of members voting for the resolution.

Mr. Seward said this would relieve the American Party from what they consider an insult regarding their peculiar position on the Kansas-Nebraska Act. If there are National men enough in the House, they should come for the election of a Speaker.

Several gentlemen explained their understanding of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The resolution, meeting with little favor, was withdrawn.

The House then voted four times for a Speaker, and on the seventy-sixth or last ballot, the vote stood as follows:

Banks.....101 Fuller.....81
Richardson.....68 Pennington.....3
Messrs. Lander, Whitney, Packer, Williams and Orr, one each.

Necessary to a choice, 105. Adjourned.

FROM HAVANA.

The Wreck of the Crescent City—Rachel—Commutation of the Sentence of the American Sailors, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 24th inst. Most of the passengers and the mails saved from the wrecked steamer *Crescent City* arrived at Havana on the 20th. The papers publish letters blaming the Captain for the disaster.

Mlle. Rachel had arrived at Havana.

Six creoles charged with sedition had been arrested and sent to Spain.

The sentence of the American sailors, Wheeler and Ware, through the intercession of Gen. Concha, has been commuted to labor in the Arsenal, without the mark of degradation, and receiving a slight compensation for their labor.

Markets—Several parcels of the old crop of Sugar had been sold at a decline. There was but little new in the market. Contracts for new had been made at 8¾@10¾ reals ♑ arroba.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

No. 80—Messrs. Guild and Lightner *et al.*, Plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Joseph Frontier.—Argued by Mr. Blair for plaintiffs, and submitted in printed argument by Mr. Cutting, for defendant.

No. 51—Alfred Savignac *vs.* Abraham Garrison.—Argument commenced by Mr. Baxter, for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Ewing, for defendant.

Adjourned till Monday.

From the Western Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence last Saturday. There is no news of special importance. In the mountain regions of New-Mexico the weather was unusually severe. The Indians were quiet and submissive.

From Nebraska.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 28.

We have Nebraska dates to the 19th inst. The Legislature met on the 18th. R. R. Folsom was elected President of the Council. The House elected P. C. Sullivan, Speaker.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 28.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week, containing Texas dates to the 20th inst.

The fate of the Texas Debt act was still doubtful, but its friends claim a small majority for it in the Legislature.

Indian depredations continued.

Gottschalk's Second Soiree

Came off last evening in Dodsworth's saloon. There was, as on the first occasion, a dense crowd, amongst whom were numbered the most critical and refined of New-York. If it be any satisfaction to an artist to play before an audience that will not be encouraging until it is pleased, Mr. Gottschalk may surely congratulate himself on having such an one. The difference between the reception and the dismissal was really laughable. When Mr. Gottschalk made his appearance, there was a demure little round of applause, like the momentary extasy of a timid girl. When Mr. Gottschalk rose from the piano, after the performance of the *concert-stücke*, there was a whirlwind of rapturous applause. No one would have believed it could come from the same audience.

The programme, last night, contained six pieces, of which number, two were novelties. In responding to encores, Mr. Gottschalk played two other pieces, introduced in the first concert—the "Last Hope," (a composition so perfectly spiritual and admirable, that it should never be withdrawn from the programme,) and a portion of the grand fantasie on the "Daughter of the Regiment."

The "Danse des Sylphes," after Godefroid, enabled Mr. Gottschalk to introduce some of his best *arpeggio* and *pianissimo* effects, and to revel in that calm and graceful luxuriance of style which he alone possesses. The great feature of the evening, however, was the *Concert-stücke* of Weber, a composition that seems to enjoy a perfectly perennial vitality. It is an admirable piece for the Concert room, but is rarely rendered with such completeness of detail that the design of the work, as a whole, becomes clear and apparent to the audience. We have never heard it given with such delicate perception of meaning and masterly elaboration of effect as was imparted to it last evening by Mr. Gottschalk. Every remembrance of other pianists pales before the perfect pleasure we enjoyed from this performance.

Lack of space compels us to leave unnoticed many other admirable features of the concert, (among which we may mention the able assistance rendered by Mr. Richard Hoffman,) It satisfied every one.

Capt. DeGrasse, late of the Princess Royal, has purchased the fine steamship Calhoun.

The Arrested Filibusters—Dillingham released on his own Recognizance—Examination Asked on Friday—Farnsworth still in Jail—One Not Bailed.

The alleged filibusters are now all out on bail with the exception of Mr. Farnsworth. Col. Fenton is not yet arrested, but may be. His private secretary, Dillingham, has been let go on his own recognizance. Proposals, it seems, have been made to one of the party to peach. We give the particulars, which are somewhat spicy. But little matter of novel character or of public interest was developed through yesterday.

DILLINGHAM'S CASE.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Dillingham, secretary of Col. Fenton, arrested on Thursday, and required to give bail in the sum of $5,000, came to the District-Attorney's office, accompanied by Mr. Hobbox, the Deputy Marshal, in whose custody he had been since his arrest, and Edward P. Weed, Esq., his counsel.

Mr. Weed said they were prepared to furnish the required bail in Mr. Dillingham's case, and named Joseph L. White, Esq., as ready to give the requisite security. He should prefer, however, he added, that the demand for bail be withdrawn, and Mr. Dillingham be simply bound over in his own recognizance to appear when stipulated.

Mr. Joachimssen said that individually, he had no objection to release Mr. Dillingham from bail, but would submit the case to Mr. McKeon.

Mr. McKeon admitted his willingness to acquiesce in the proposition of Mr. Weed, whereupon Mr. Dillingham was released from bail and bound over in his own recognizance to appear before the United States District Court on the first Tuesday of January next, to answer the charge upon which he was accused.

O'KEEFE, AND A DRINK ALL AROUND.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Mr. F. B. O'Keefe appeared, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000, to likewise answer the charge brought against him at the next session of the United States District Court. Mr. Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk, and John Murphy, became the bail.

The details of signing the requisite bail bonds being through with, O'Keefe generously asked the party present to take a drink. Several speedily were lost sight of round the corner.

MORRISON REFUSES TO BLOW.

The diminution in the numbers in attendance, consequent upon the invitation recorded above, had hardly been effected, when, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Ryer, Mr. A. J. Morrison walked in. Morrison, it will doubtless be remembered, was one of the refractory and fearless dust who passed the first night at sea, chained to the wheel-house of the *Northern Light*.

Mr. Joachimssen graciously bowed, and the compliments of the day were mutually interchanged.

Mr. Morrison—I suppose you have sent for me to see if I can get bail?

Mr. Joachimssen—Well, yes; I suppose so.

Mr. Morrison—I have no one yet to go my bail.

Mr. Joachimssen—Perhaps you may find difficulty in getting bail; aside from this, I think though, you must see your position is not an agreeable one—it may be a perilous one; Mr. Allen will have some conversation with you more definitely.

Mr. Morrison said he did not wish to have anything to say to Allen; the latter gentleman (Allen is the party making the original affidavit upon which the arrests were made) approaching, said he had only a word to say, and hoped he would hear him; Mr. Morrison said, if he had anything special he would hear it.

Mr. Allen said he regretted exceedingly the position he (Pelletreau) was placed in. It was a very serious matter—but there was a way to get clear—that was to turn himself over to the prosecution and inform against those allied with him.

Morrison—(earnest and excited)—I reject any such proposition with scorn. If this is the reason I have been sent for I desire at once to be taken back to jail.

Mr. Joachimssen—Will you see Mr. McKeon? he wishes to see you.

Morrison—I will listen from no one to any such proposition as has just been made.

Mr. Frederick Nieuhuis, who accompanied Morrison to the District-Attorney's Office, now stepped forward and said he would go bail for Mr. Morrison. He added that he had not been spoken to previously upon the subject, but in consideration of the [illegible] matters had taken he should do so without [illegible]

Mr. Frederick Nieuhuis, Chamberlain, [illegible] and Mr. Nieuhuis entered into the usual [illegible]

[illegible] STREET JAIL.

Our reporter, about 8 o'clock this evening, stepped, for a few minutes, into Eldridge-street Jail. Farnsworth was there, but not alone—his previous associates in durance were keeping him company. The accompaniments indicated a decided joyous companionship—not unlike that of the first evening at the Jail as witnessed and described by the intelligable and graphic reporter who was then present.

O'Keefe liked the jail, he said, well enough to make it his permanent head-quarters.

Hall (Mayor Hall's son) insisted that this was a "gallus" set for a small tea party.

Creighton suggested to "fill up."

A few remarks with Farnsworth served to inform our reporter that he would enter his bail the following morning, when he left the fillibusters alone to their cigars, hot whisky punches, songs, and Smith, the keeper.

MALE WELL CARED FOR.

Mr. Male, the invalid fillibuster and editor of *El Mesraqueños*, who was brought back from the *Northern Light*, yesterday was taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Subsequent to having given bail he went to the Carlton House, but the proprietors of the St. Nicholas having sent an invitation that he become their guest, he was removed to their hotel Saturday morning. He does not improve.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Highly Interesting Session.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and, besides passing a large number of bills, they debated several matters, in a manner unusually racy.

DONATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

While the third reading of bills was in order, the report of the Committee in favor of donating three hundred dollars to each of the Industrial Schools was read, and debated at great length.

Mr. McClelland opposed the appropriation, in his usual eloquent and energetic way. He was opposed, to the extent of nine consecutive thundering thumps on his desk, to encouraging a parcel of Miss Lucys and Miss Nancys in going about the City, kidnapping poor people's children, and giving them education on an empty belly. He had no confidence in doses of education administered under such circumstances—it wouldn't stick to the ribs. You might as well try to make an empty sack stand against a wall, as to make education stick in the mind when there is nothing in the stomach.

Mr. Ridder spoke in favor of the donation. He had contributed towards their support from his private purse. It was the custom of those having the management of the Schools to take children who had no one to care for them from the street and educate and clothe them.

The report, after remarks from others, passed to a third reading.

IRON PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.

The bill in favor of laying iron pavement in Broadway, was lost after a long debate. Mr. Gannon arose several times, and, despite the earnest request of his friends that he should keep his seat, persisted in being informed whether the proposition was to pave Main-street, Boston, with iron. He did not resume his seat until the President spoke of a Sergeant-at-Arms, and the probability of an arrest.

HADN'T HIS SPECTACLES ON.

The bill donating $200 to Richard Sherlock, for injuries sustained through neglect of the Croton Aqueduct Department, came up for a third reading, and fairly astonished Mr. Gannon, who again wished for information. He said:

Mr. President: Now—now—now—ow, that's pretty piece of business, ain't it? Why a man goes along and falls into an excavation and breaks his leg or neck, or something of that sort, and then he comes and he asks us to give him $200, just because he didn't happen to have his spectacles on. Why, Mr. President, suppose he was drunk and fell in, just because he didn't have his spectacles on. [The reference by Mr. Gannon to probable drunkenness, from some cause, created much laughter in the Board.] Well! (continued Mr. Gannon,) if he was drunk because he hadn't his spectacles on—well—he ought to have his spectacles on—I want to know if a man hasn't got his spectacles on when he tumbles into a hole and gets drunk, thinks we've got to pay him—I don't. I think ten days would do him more good than $200.

Mr. Creacy stated that the man was a cripple; that he had driven his horse into this excavation in consequence of the neglect of the Croton Aqueduct Department to put up lanterns; that the wagon was broken and the horse injured; and that, under the circumstances, he thought the donation should be made.

Mr. Gannon now wished to know where this accident happened. He had been laboring under—a mistake. He thought the motion was to pay a man for injuries done to his person; but if it were a horse and wagon that had been injured, he would go in for the appropriation. [Laughter—during which Mr. Gannon put both hands under his seat and said:] Well, this is a pretty business—don't [illegible]

Mr. Gannon came up again. He was going to die game and stay by to the last hour. He said: We think too much of the 1st Alderman from the Sixth, to leave him so easily. Let's stick to business. Lawyers come here and want to go away again, when their great ambition has been gained. But we poor mechanics, we come here to do business. [Laughter and one or two cries of "Sergeant-at-Arms."] Yes! (renewed laughter,) we come to do business, and we're going to do it, too, while we've got the power. Gentlemen needn't think they're going to get rid of us so easy. We're going to stand by them.

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Mr. Conover favored it on the ground that public convenience demanded it, notwithstanding the entire stage interest were present lobbying against it.

Mr. McClaskey opposed it. He knew something of the way these things were done. He knew of one grant, in which he was personally interested, which cost $20,000 to get it through. A certain Mayor was to have received a share, but those receiving the grant cheated the Mayor out of it, not with his (Mr. McClaskey's) consent, for he was in favor of paying the Mayor for his trouble in obtaining the grant.

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CARPETINGS, &c.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway,
Are now closing their entire stock at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpets, 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpets, 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpets, 8s. per yard.
Rich Three-ply Carpets, 6s. per yard.
Also, a large assortment of
CURTAIN GOODS
of every description equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
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LIMITS TAKEN OFF.—WE WILL, FOR THE balance of the season, sell from our yet large and superior stock of WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost; a rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before us. DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., corner of Nassau.

SHELL DRESS COMBS.—LADIES ABOUT PURchasing would do well to call and examine our assortment; Side Combs, Dressing Combs, &c. Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved and printed.
HUNTLEY & FARGIS, No. 537 Broadway.

VISITING CARDS, FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—THE new and elegant fashion, the shaded old English style, can be had at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Parties leaving their plates to-day can have their cards in season.

LOOK—FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!—TREMENDOUS bargains in wet Carpets, Rugs, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c., wet at the late fire No. 76 Bowery. The sale of the above goods continued on SATURDAY and MONDAY at
J. HENRY ANDERSON & CO.'S, No. 76 Bowery.

NEW-YEAR'S STYLE FOR 1856 NOW READY AT the NEW HAT COMPANY'S, Nos. 146 and 148 Fulton-st. Best quality at only. The public are invited to call. We sell a share that what-cash prices. Call and see.

FINE WINES, PURE BRANDIES, RUM, ROCKS, &c., &c.—A general assortment of Wines, Brandies and Sugar Cured HAMS. DAVID DOTY, Junction of Division-sts., third door east of Ludlow.

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Dr. Marcy's Cure for Consumption will control the most distressing Cough in a few hours, and will cure the most confirmed case of Consumption in a few days. Sold by druggists. Office, 104 Fulton-st., New-York

HOUSES &c. WANTED.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS WANT TO RENT, from May 1st, a House containing from 12 to 15 rooms, with modern conveniences, in a pleasant locality, between 14th and 42d sts. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A HOUSE, containing 12 or 14 rooms, with modern conveniences, in a pleasant locality, between 14th and 42d sts. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 4,000 Post-office.

TO LET.

HOUSES, STORES AND OFFICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Store and Basement No. 27 Cedar-st., now occupied by Messrs. Bowne & Co., will be vacated by them on the 1st of May next, and will be to let from that time. Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON, No. 27 Cedar-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS, on Broadway, between Fulton and Cortlandt sts. Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON, No. 27 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LEADER, No. 117 Nassau-st., Dec. 27, 1856. Notice is hereby given that the Office of the New-York Leader will be removed to No. 117 Nassau-st., on the 1st day of May next. Possession will be given on that day.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 113 Nassau-st., Dec. 27, 1856. The Office of the New-York Times will be removed to No. 113 Nassau-st., on the 1st day of May next. Possession will be given on that day.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., Dec. 27, 1856. The Office of the New-York Tribune will be removed to No. 154 Nassau-st., on the 1st day of May next. Possession will be given on that day.

NOTICE TO TENANTS.

Office of the Corporation Sinking Fund, Dec. 27, 1856. Notice is hereby given that the Rents of the Corporation Property, No. 1 Chatham-st., No. 1 Reade-st., No. 1 Duane-st., No. 1 Warren-st., No. 1 Murray-st., No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 1 Park-row, No. 1 Ann-st., No. 1 Fulton-st., No. 1 Cortlandt-st., No. 1 Liberty-st., No. 1 Dey-st., No. 1 Courtlandt

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FARO PLAYING CARDS.

Advertisement.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Advertisement.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

Advertisement.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Per Marine and Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 15.

$6,000 New-York 6s, '71-'89	103	100 Mich. Cent. R.	100½
6,000 Louisiana 6s, '86	93½	400 do	100½
5,000 do	93½	100 do	100½
10,000 do	93½	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	93½
10,000 do	93½	900 do	93½
10,000 do	93½	1000 do	93½
10,000 do	93½	1000 Rocking. R. R.	93½
10,000 do	93½	100 do	93½
10,000 Ill. Cen., R. R.	93½	100 do	93½
10,000 do	93½	100 do	93½
10,000 do	93½	100 do	93½
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